



Drug-Free Workplace Policy

DRUG, ALCOHOL, and SUBSTANCE ABUSE POLICY STATEMENTS

Federal law requires the school to notify all employees and students of certain information about the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol on its property or as part of its activities. The information included in this section of the report complies with the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act and the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 and all relevant implementing regulations.

A. Drug-Free Workplace Policy

The school prohibits being under the influence of, the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession of, or use of a controlled substance in the workplace, on school property, or as part of any school activity.

The school similarly prohibits being under the influence, the unlawful use, possession, and distribution of alcohol in the workplace, on school property, or as part of any school activity, as well as any other unlawful conduct involving alcohol. This policy applies to individuals of any age.

For sanctions related to drugs and alcohol, please see the below section.

B. Enforcement of State Underage Drinking and the Enforcement of Federal and State Drug Laws

The school does not maintain commissioned law enforcement, but all underage drinking and violations of drug laws will be referred to the appropriate local law enforcement agencies.

C. Federal, State, and Local Legal Sanctions related to the unlawful possession or distribution of Illicit Drugs and Alcohol



Drug-Free Workplace Policy

Alcohol:

Underage Drinking

California has a number of laws related to underage drinking, including:

Selling, furnishing, or giving alcohol to minors: It is illegal for anyone to sell, give, or furnish alcohol to anyone under 21.

Purchasing alcohol: It is an infraction for anyone under 21 to attempt to buy alcohol.

Consuming alcohol: It is a misdemeanor for anyone under 21 to consume alcohol in a place where it is on sale.

Permitting consumption: It is a misdemeanor for anyone who knowingly allows a minor to consume alcohol in a place where it is on sale.

Possessing alcohol in public: It is a misdemeanor for anyone under 21 to possess alcohol in a public place.

Driving while under the influence: It is illegal for anyone under 21 to drive while under the influence.

Carrying a Fake ID

In California, carrying a fake ID can be charged as either a misdemeanor or a felony, depending on the circumstances of the offense and the defendant's criminal history. Possible penalties:

Misdemeanor: Up to one year in county jail, a fine of up to \$1,000, and a driver's license suspension

Felony: 16 months to 3 years in state prison, a fine of up to \$10,000, and formal felony probation

Public Drunkenness

In California, public intoxication is a misdemeanor offense that can lead to jail time and fines:

Penalties: Up to six months in county jail, a fine of up to \$1,000, or both

Repeat offenses: If convicted of three public intoxication violations within a year, the minimum jail time is 90 days

Other consequences: A public intoxication conviction can appear on your criminal record and may impact your employment, housing, and educational opportunities

Selling or Furnishing Alcohol to Minors-

In California, it is illegal to sell, furnish, or give alcohol to anyone under the age of 21. This includes:

Selling alcohol to a minor

Allowing a minor to drink alcohol in your establishment

Giving alcohol to your child at home

Penalties for selling or furnishing alcohol to a minor include:

Fines: A fine of up to \$1,000

Community service: 24 – 32 hours of community service

Jail time: Six months to one year in jail

Business license suspension or revocation: The ABC can suspend or revoke the establishment's

alcohol license

Increased scrutiny: The ABC may increase scrutiny and inspections of the establishment

Open Container Law-

California's open container laws are found in Vehicle Code Sections 23221 – 23229 and include:

Vehicle Code 23221 It's illegal for a driver or passenger to drink alcohol or use marijuana while driving on a public road.

Vehicle Code 23222 It's illegal to have an open container of alcohol or cannabis in a vehicle. This includes empty bottles or cans, cups, glasses, and hip flasks.

Vehicle Code 23224 It's illegal for anyone under 21 to drive or ride in a car with an unopened container of alcohol, unless they are transporting it for work.

Vehicle Code 23225 It's legal to store open containers in a locked trunk or compartment that's out of reach of drivers and passengers.

Vehicle Code 23226 It's illegal to store open containers in the glove compartment or anywhere within reach of the driver or passengers.

Vehicle Code 23229 There are exceptions to the open container laws for passengers in vehicles for hire, like taxis, buses, and limousines.

DUI- California's DUI laws apply to both alcohol and drugs, and have both criminal and civil consequences. Some of the laws include:

Blood alcohol content (BAC) limits The legal BAC limit is 0.08% for drivers over 21, and 0.01% for drivers under 21. Drivers on DUI probation have a BAC limit of 0.01% at any age.

Penalties:

Penalties for a first DUI offense include a fine, jail time, license suspension, and probation.

Penalties for subsequent offenses - Penalties for subsequent offenses include increased jail time, fines, license suspension, and probation.

Penalties for causing injury- If the DUI causes great bodily injury, the driver may face additional prison time. If the DUI causes injury or death to more than one person, the driver may face additional prison time for each victim



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Drug-Related Offenses:

" Possession of marijuana: Under federal law it is unlawful for a person to knowingly or intentionally possess marijuana, a Schedule 1 Substance. As the school is a federally funded institution, the school prohibits use and/or possession in the school environment. School disciplinary action will be faced, up to and including termination under the Future Professional Advisory Policy or under the appropriate employment action.

" While there is a California law related to medical use of marijuana/cannabis, non-FDA approved medical marijuana or cannabis products remain prohibited and controlled substances under federal law, and therefore the possession, cultivation, and use by individuals remain illegal under federal law. The Medical Marijuana Program (MMP) and the California Marijuana Identification Card Program (MMICP) conflicts with federal criminal laws governing controlled substances, as well as federal laws requiring schools who accept federal funds by grant or contract to remain drug free workplaces/campuses. The school receives federal funding that would be in jeopardy if these federal laws did not take precedence over state law. The possession, use, and distribution of cannabis/marijuana continues to violate applicable school policies. This includes medical marijuana and synthetically derived cannabis products like Delta-8 and Delta-10. FDA approved drugs like Marinol, Syndros, etc., are permitted with a valid prescription. Any student or employee who violates such policies may be subject to school disciplinary action.

" Possession of other drugs

The general definition of possession of a controlled substance is having under your control a drug that has been made illegal by state or federal law and for which you do not have a valid prescription. This is a crime under Health and Safety Code 11350 HS.1

You have possession of a substance if you have control over it. You do not actually have to hold or touch something in order to possess it.

Penalties

Under California drug sentencing guidelines, most instances of simple drug possession (for personal use) get charged as misdemeanors rather than felonies.

The crime is punishable by:

Imprisonment in county jail for up to one year, and/or
a maximum fine of \$1,000.

In certain circumstances, illegal possession of narcotics can be prosecuted as a felony. These include if you had a prior conviction for a sex crime or a serious felony. A felony conviction can be punished by up to three years in county jail.

Drug trafficking refers to transportation or a sale of controlled substances. If you are moving a quantity of any drug such as heroin, opium, cocaine even at short distance, you may be charged with violating the California Health & Safety Code. The specific section would be 11252, which prohibits the transportation of illegal drugs, importing illegal drugs into California, selling illegal drugs or giving away drugs.

The penalty for transferring the controlled substance is generally a felony. A misdemeanor charge is punishable with probation or maximum one year in county jail. The punishment for felony transportation is a minimum of three years and up to five years in prison and/or a fine up to \$20,000.

" Possession of drug paraphernalia

Possession of drug paraphernalia is a misdemeanor in California. If you're convicted, you face a possible jail sentence of up to six months in county jail. Additionally, you may be required to pay a fine of up to \$1,000. Additionally, a conviction will mean that you have a permanent criminal record.



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Controlled Substances Act:

The Controlled Substances Act classifies regulated substances under existing federal law into one of five categories, known as Schedules. The assigned Schedule is based on substance characteristics like medical use, potential for abuse, and safety or dependence ability. Below is a description of the five Schedules and examples of substances in each schedule. This is not a comprehensive list.

Please note that a substance need not be listed as a controlled substance to be treated as a Schedule I substance for criminal prosecution. A controlled substance analogue is a substance which is intended for human consumption and is structurally or pharmacologically substantially similar to or is represented as being similar to a Schedule I or Schedule II substance and is not an approved medication in the United States. (See 21 U.S.C. §802(32)(A) for the definition of a controlled substance analogue and 21 U.S.C. §813 for the schedule.)

Schedule I

Schedule I drugs, substances, or chemicals are defined as drugs with no currently accepted medical use and a high potential for abuse. Some examples of Schedule I drugs are: heroin, lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), marijuana (cannabis), 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine (ecstasy), methaqualone, and peyote.

Schedule II

Schedule II drugs, substances, or chemicals are defined as drugs with a high potential for abuse, with use potentially leading to severe psychological or physical dependence. These drugs are also considered dangerous. Some examples of Schedule II drugs are: combination products with less than 15 milligrams of hydrocodone per dosage unit (Vicodin), cocaine, methamphetamine, methadone, hydromorphone (Dilaudid), meperidine (Demerol), oxycodone (OxyContin), fentanyl, Dexedrine, Adderall, and Ritalin.

Schedule III

Schedule III drugs, substances, or chemicals are defined as drugs with a moderate to low potential for physical and psychological dependence. Schedule III drugs abuse potential is less than Schedule I and Schedule II drugs but more than Schedule IV. Some examples of Schedule III drugs are: products containing less than 90 milligrams of codeine per dosage unit (Tylenol with codeine), ketamine, anabolic steroids, and testosterone.

Schedule IV

Schedule IV drugs, substances, or chemicals are defined as drugs with a low potential for abuse and low risk of dependence. Some examples of Schedule IV drugs are: Xanax, Soma, Darvon, Darvocet, Valium, Ativan, Talwin, Ambien, and Tramadol.

Schedule V

Schedule V drugs, substances, or chemicals are defined as drugs with lower potential for abuse than Schedule IV and consist of preparations containing limited quantities of certain narcotics. Schedule V drugs are generally used for antidiarrheal, antitussive, and analgesic purposes. Some examples of Schedule V drugs are: cough preparations with less than 200 milligrams of codeine or per 100 milliliters (Robitussin AC), Lomotil, Motofen, Lyrica, and Parepectoli.

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Federal Trafficking Penalties*

Drug/Schedule	Quantity	Penalties	Quantity	Penalties
Cocaine (Schedule II)	500–4,999 grams mixture	First offense: Not less than five years, and not more than 40 years. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years or more than life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$2 million if an individual, \$5 million if not an individual. Second offense: Not less than 10 years, and not more than life imprisonment. If death or serious injury, life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$4 million if an individual, \$10 million if not an individual.	5 kilograms or more mixture	First offense: Not less than 10 years, and not more than life imprisonment. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years or more than life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$4 million if an individual, \$10 million if not an individual. Second offense: Not less than 20 years, and not more than life imprisonment. If death or serious injury, life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$8 million if an individual, \$20 million if not an individual. Two or more prior offenses: Life imprisonment
Cocaine Base (Schedule II)	28–278 grams mixture		279 grams or more mixture	
Fentanyl (Schedule II)	40–399 grams mixture		400 grams or more mixture	
Fentanyl Analogue (Schedule I)	10–99 grams mixture		100 grams or more mixture	
Heroin (Schedule I)	100–999 grams mixture		1 kilogram or more mixture	
LSD (Schedule I)	1–9 grams mixture		10 grams or more mixture	
Methamphetamine (Schedule II)	5–49 grams pure or 50–499 grams mixture		50 grams or more pure or 500 grams or more mixture	
PCP (Schedule II)	10–99 grams pure or 100–999 grams mixture	100 grams or more pure or 1 kilogram or more mixture		
Penalties				
Other Schedule I and II Drugs (and any drug product containing Gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid)	Any amount	First offense: Not more than 20 years. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years, or more than life imprisonment. Fine \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if not an individual. Second offense: Not more than 30 years. If death or serious injury, not less than life imprisonment. Fine \$2 million if an individual, \$10 million if not an individual.		
Flunitrazepam (Schedule IV)	1 gram or more			
Other Schedule III Drugs	Any amount	First offense: Not more than five years. Fine not more than \$250,000 if an individual, \$1 million if not an individual. Second offense: Not more than 10 years. Fine not more than \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if not an individual.		
Flunitrazepam (Schedule IV)	30 to 999 milligrams			
All Other Schedule IV Drugs	Any amount	First offense: Not more than three years. Fine not more than \$250,000 if an individual, \$1 million if not an individual. Second offense: Not more than six years. Fine not more than \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if not an individual.		
Flunitrazepam (Schedule IV)	Less than 30 milligrams			
All Schedule V Drugs	Any amount	First offense: Not more than one year. Fine not more than \$100,000 if an individual, \$250,000 if not an individual. Second offense: Not more than two years. Fine not more than \$200,000 if an individual, \$500,000 if not an individual.		



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Federal Trafficking Penalties — Marijuana*

Drug	Quantity	First Offense	Second Offense
Marijuana	1,000 kilograms or more mixture; or 1,000 or more plants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not less than 10 years, not more than life imprisonment. • If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years, not more than life imprisonment. • Fine not more than \$4 million if an individual, \$10 million if other than an individual. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not less than 20 years, not more than life imprisonment. • If death or serious injury, mandatory life imprisonment. • Fine not more than \$8 million if an individual, \$20 million if other than an individual.
Marijuana	100 kilograms to 999 kilograms mixture; or 100 to 999 plants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not less than five years, not more than 40 years. • If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years, not more than life imprisonment. • Fine not more than \$2 million if an individual, \$5 million if other than an individual. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not less than 10 years, not more than life imprisonment. • If death or serious injury, mandatory life imprisonment. • Fine not more than \$4 million if an individual, \$10 million if other than an individual.
Marijuana	more than 10 kilograms hashish; 50 to 99 kilogram mixture more than 1 kilogram of hashish oil; 50 to 99 plants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not more than 20 years. • If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years, not more than life imprisonment. • Fine \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if other than an individual. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not more than 30 years. • If death or serious injury, mandatory life imprisonment. • Fine \$2 million if an individual, \$10 million if other than an individual.
Marijuana	1 to 49 plants; less than 50 kilogram mixture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not more than five years. • Fine not more than \$250,000, \$1 million if other than an individual. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not more than 10 years. • Fine \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if other than an individual.
Hashish	10 kilograms or less		
Hashish Oil	1 kilogram or less		

*From the US Drug Enforcement Administration.

D. Statement on Disciplinary Sanctions

The school will impose disciplinary sanctions on students and employees, or may remove guests from the premises, who violate the Drug-Free Workplace Policy or other policies that prohibit the use, possession, manufacture or distribution of drug and alcohol. Individuals found to be in violation of this policy will be subject to sanctions up to and including termination from the educational program via the Future Professional Advisory Policy or the Termination of Employment and referral to the appropriate agency for prosecution.

The drug-free workplace consists of all locations where the school does business. This includes, but is not limited to, all lecture classrooms, parking lots, all administrative offices, corridors, storage rooms, and any space added to the school or school property.



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E. Health Risks

The abuse of narcotics, depressants, stimulants, hallucinogens, or alcohol can cause serious detriment to a person's health. The health risks associated with the misuse of the previously mentioned drugs vary, but may include, and are not limited to: convulsions, coma, paralysis, irreversible brain damage, tremors, fatigue, paranoia, insomnia, and possible death. Drug and alcohol abuse is extremely harmful to a person's health and interferes with productivity and alertness. Working while under the influence of drugs or alcohol could be a danger to the individual under the influence, coworkers, and students. Described below are additional dangers and symptoms relative to use and/or abuse.

Marijuana

Commonly known as "pot," marijuana is a plant with the botanical name of *cannabis sativa*. Pot is almost always smoked but can be ingested. Use causes the central nervous system to become disorganized and confused. Most users experience an increase in heart rate, reddening of eyes, and dryness of the throat and mouth.

Studies have proven that marijuana's mental effects include temporary impairment of short-term memory and an altered sense of time. It also reduces the ability to perform tasks requiring concentration, swift reactions, and coordination. Feelings of euphoria, relaxation, and bouts of exaggerated laughter are also commonly reported.

Smoking "pot" may cause: brain chemical changes, an altered reality, physically damaged lungs, emphysema, chronic bronchitis, lung cancer, a weakened immune system, damage to sperm in males, irregular menstrual cycles in females, and reduced fertility and sex drive.

Regardless whether or not the state allows the use of marijuana or medical marijuana, at the federal level, marijuana remains classified as a Schedule I substance under the Controlled Substances Act, in which Schedule I substances are considered to have a high potential for dependency and no accepted medical use, making distribution or use of marijuana a federal offense. Therefore, regardless of the circumstance, marijuana cannot be brought to or used on the school's campus.

Cocaine/Crack

Cocaine is a stimulant drug, which is derived from the coca plant. Street cocaine is available in the form of a powder or a "rock" of crack and is most commonly inhaled or smoked. Cocaine increases the heart rate and blood pressure and is highly addictive.

Crack is a form of smokable cocaine named for the popping sound it makes when burned. It is a mixture of cocaine, baking soda, and water. It is 5–10 times more potent than cocaine and is extremely harmful. It has been reported that addiction can occur with as few as two "hits." Some symptoms of cocaine/crack abuse are: personality changes; unexplained weight loss; excess sniffing and coughing; insomnia; depression; irritability; neglect of responsibility toward work, school, family, and friends; and panic attacks.

Alcohol

In small amounts, alcohol has a tranquilizing effect on most people, although it appears to stimulate others. Alcohol first acts on those parts of the brain that affect self-control and other learned behaviors; lowered self-control can lead to aggressive behavior. Alcohol use can also cause dehydration, coordination problems, and blurred vision.

In large amounts, alcohol can dull sensation and impair muscular coordination, memory, and judgment. Taken in larger amounts over a long period of time, alcohol can damage the liver, heart, and brain, and cause numerous other health and medical issues.

When anyone under age 21 drinks alcohol, it is considered underage drinking. Underage drinking is against the law, except in special cases, such as when it is part of a religious ceremony. Underage drinking is also dangerous. It can harm the mind and body of a growing adolescent in ways many people don't realize. If caught by the police, you may be arrested, lose your driver's license, or be required to attend an alcohol awareness program. If a student is caught drinking on the school's campus or at a school-sponsored event, the student will be terminated from school.



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Hallucinogens

Hallucinogens are also known as psychedelics. The effects vary; a user's reactions can vary by occasion. Most users are affected by changes in time and space perception, delusions, and hallucinations. The effects may be mild or overwhelming, depending on the dose and quantity or the drug.

Physical reactions range from minor changes, such as dilated pupils or an increase in temperature and heartbeat, to major changes, such as tumors. High doses can significantly alter the state of consciousness. After taking a hallucinogenic drug, the user loses control of thought processes. Although many perceptions are benign, others may cause panic or may make the user believe he or she cannot be harmed. Such delusions can be dangerous.

Heroin

Heroin is a narcotic, which relieves pain and induces sleep. Commonly known as "junk" or "smack," heroin is a highly addictive depressant and has been attributed as the cause of many deaths. Symptoms include "pin-point pupils"; drowsiness, lethargy, and slurred speech; and an inability to concentrate. Related medications used to treat pain include oxycontin and oxycodone, methadone, and codeine. The abuse of painkillers ranks second only to the abuse of marijuana in the United States. Heroin users experience a higher rate of infectious disease due to a weakened immune system and sharing contaminated needles. Children can be born addicted or can become addicted as a result of heroin in the mother's breast milk.

Crystal Methamphetamine

Crystal methamphetamine is a colorless, odorless, powerful, and highly addictive synthetic (man-made) stimulant. Crystal methamphetamine typically resembles small fragments of glass or shiny blue-white "rocks" of various sizes. Like powdered methamphetamine, crystal methamphetamine produces long-lasting euphoric effects. Crystal methamphetamine, however, typically has a higher purity level and may produce even longer-lasting and more intense physiological effects than the powdered form of the drug.

Crystal methamphetamine use is associated with numerous serious physical problems. The drug can cause rapid heart rate, increased blood pressure, and damage to the small blood vessels in the brain, which can lead to stroke. Chronic use of the drug can result in inflammation of the heart lining. Overdoses can cause hyperthermia (elevated body temperature), convulsions, and death.

Crystal methamphetamine users may experience episodes of violent behavior, paranoia, anxiety, confusion, and insomnia. The drug can produce psychotic symptoms that persist for months or years after an individual has stopped using the drug.

Crystal methamphetamine users who inject the drug expose themselves to additional risks, including contracting HIV (human immunodeficiency virus). Methamphetamine users also risk scarred or collapsed veins, infections of the heart lining and valves, abscesses, pneumonia, tuberculosis, and liver or kidney disease.

Depressants

Depressants are highly addictive; they are usually known as "downers." A user may be drowsy and lethargic, suffer from memory loss, and have slurred speech. Many lawful drugs that have characteristics of depressants are from the family of drugs called barbiturates. More serious effects of the abuse of downers are liver damage, paradoxical anxiety and excited rage, coma, and death.

Ecstasy (MDMA)

Also known as XTC, X, and E, Ecstasy is a mind-altering drug with hallucinogenic and speed-like side effects. Often used at raves, it is taken to promote loss of inhibition, excitability, euphoria, energy, and sexual stimulation. Ecstasy increases the amounts of serotonin in the user's brain, which causes increased energy and euphoria; it also contains anti-coagulative properties, which can cause the user to bleed to death if injured. Ecstasy can also cause serious brain damage in a short time. Side effects of ecstasy include: depression, increased heart rate and blood pressure, muscle tension, nausea, blurred vision, faintness, chills, brain damage, organ damage, and death. Similar "designer drugs" include MDEA and MDA (also known as "Adam" and "Eve").



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Ritalin

Methylphenidate (Ritalin) is a medication prescribed for individuals (usually children) who have an abnormally high level of activity or attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). It contains amphetamines and can be abused as a stimulant by those for whom it is not prescribed. When abused, the tablets are either taken orally or crushed and snorted. Some abusers dissolve the tablets in water and inject the mixture — complications can arise from injection as insoluble fillers in the tablets can block small blood vessels.

GHB

Gamma-hydroxybutyrate is an intoxicating chemical with medical, recreational, and potentially dangerous uses. Its use is illegal for any purpose in the United States. Nicknamed the “date rape drug,” it is a clear liquid often mixed in drinks to promote relaxation or increased sociability. When taken, side effects can include: drowsiness, dizziness, vomiting, amnesia, decreased motor skills, slurring of speech, unrouseable sleep (coma), and death. GHB was used as a dietary supplement until banned by the FDA. GHB is now illegal in the United States. Common slang names for GHB are: G, Liquid X, GBH, Gamma-oh, Blue Verve, Grievous Bodily Harm, Goop, and EZLay.

Drug Conviction Notification and Imposed Sanctions:

- Any employee or student must notify Paul Mitchell the School San Diego of any criminal drug statute conviction for a violation occurring in the workplace no later than **five** days after such a conviction.
- Within 30 days after receiving notice of an employee or student conviction will impose corrective measures on the employee or student convicted of drug abuse violations in the workplace by: Paul Mitchell the School San Diego
 - Taking appropriate action against the employee or student up to and including expulsion or termination of employment and referral for prosecution and/or
 - Requiring such employee or student to participate satisfactorily in a drug abuse assistance or rehabilitation program approved for such purposes by a federal, state, or local health, law enforcement, or other appropriate agency.

F. List of Drug and Alcohol Programs (Counseling Treatment, Rehabilitation, Reentry) available to students and employees

Where can students go for help?

Shoreline Recovery Center
3911 5th Ave Suit 202
San Diego, CA 92103
San Diego (866) 821-4760

Additional assistance and resources may be available if you have health insurance coverage. Please contact your insurer for details.

Where can staff go for help?

Shoreline Recovery Center
3911 5th Ave Suit 202
San Diego, CA 92103
San Diego (866) 821-4760

The School's Employee Assistance program is a free and voluntary resource available to [eligible or all employees, also list if available to spouses and dependent children]. This program offers access to counseling and other resources.

Drug Abuse and Addiction Information and Treatment Centers	
• Harm Reduction Therapy Clinic	PHS-HRSP.HHSA@sdcounty.ca.gov
• National Institute on Drug Abuse	https://nida.nih.gov/
• Alcohol Abuse	https://aa.org
• Alcoholics Anonymous World Services	https://www.niaaa.nih.gov/
• National Institute of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	https://www.niaaa.nih.gov/
• Rapid Detox	619-759-6424



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• Treatment Access Services	https://www.shorelinerecoverycenter.com/
• Alcoholics Anonymous (AA)	https://aasandiego.org/
• ACOA (Adult Children of Alcoholics)	https://sandiegoaca.org/
• AL-ANON (Family and Friends of Alcoholics)	https://www.alanonsandiego.org/
• The Center for Substance Abuse Treatment and Referral Hotline	https://findtreatment.gov/

Paul Mitchell the School San Diego has additional referrals you can contact.

G. Materials used to provide drug and alcohol abuse programming to students and staff:

In addition the below policy distribution procedures, the School uses the Vector Solutions platform to assign training to students and employees in support of the educational programming. Upon enrollment or employment, students and employees are assigned training on the Vector Solutions platform. For students and employees, this includes modules on alcohol and drugs.

H. Policy Distribution Procedures:

Paul Mitchell the School San Diego's Drug-Free Workplace Policy will be distributed to all employees and students on an annual basis using the following procedure:

- Students will receive a copy of the Drug-Free Workplace Policy at the time of initial enrollment. The enrollment agreement signed by every student will acknowledge receipt of the Drug-Free Workplace Policy.
- Staff employees will receive a copy of the Drug-Free Workplace Policy with the initial employment agreement. It will be read, and the signature page will be returned with the employment agreement. Annually the Operations Leader will be responsible for distributing the policy to current staff employees.

I. Biennial Review

The school conducts a biennial review of its Drug-Free Workplace Policy to determine the program's effectiveness, any needed changes, the number of drug- and alcohol-related violations and fatalities, and the number and type of sanctions imposed. Contact the School Director to request a copy of the biennial review.